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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...... 8 00

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THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles returned w must in all cases send slamp for that purpose

Elementary Education Only.

A committee of the graduates of the so called College of the City of New York called upon Mayor Gilroy on Monday to ask him to support the bill now before the Legislature for the removal of the college up town at a cost to the city of \$1,175,000. Mr. GIL-BOY frankly told the committee that he was opposed to the project. "Let us look elementary education first," he said. He might have added that elementary education is all the education with the expense of which the municipality is justified in charging itself. There is no more reason why it should support a college for the benefit of a few persons or individuals than why it should support a batch of New York students of painting or architecture in Paris. A well-ordered city cannot afford to let children grow up in ignorance. In selfprotection it must provide the rudiments of education. Its direct duty to education ends there. When the city goes beyond the duty of providing a general education of the many, and provides a special education for the few, it taxes everybody for the benefit of a small number of individuals, proceeding as unjust as it is undemocratic

The rapid growth of the city is already making upon the public school system de mands which it is becoming difficult to sat isty. More schools and better school build ings will have to be provided to keep pace with the growth. Yet the imitation college on Lexington avenue, not content with diverting every year a hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the taxpayers money from the legitimate educational purposes of the city, is now whimpering for

It should not get a cent. Any boy in this town who wants a college education should be compelled to get it from his parents, or work for it or go without it. If the graduates of the so-called College of the City of New York think that institution needs a new site and a new building, let them raise the money themselves.

The Power to Sell Bonds.

The Evening Post disputes our assertion that the so-called Resumption act of Jan 14, 1875, does not provide for the maintenance at par in gold of the legal tenders but only for their redemption and cancellation. It quotes as conclusive the following passage from the act:

"And whenever and so often as circulating note: shall be issued to any such banking association ary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United Brates notes in excess only of three hundred millions of dol lers to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of matterial bank notes so issued to any such banking as-sociation as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption So such circulating notes are issued until there shall be out he sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal under United States notes and no more."

Having ourselves been guilty of the over might of attributing to Secretary SHERMAN an interpretation of the act which should have been credited to Secretary Bristow. we will not charge the Evening Post with a wilful garbling of the quotation it makes. but we will content ourselves with supplying the words immediately following it:

"And on and after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall referm in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their pres-entation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York In same of not less than fifty dollars."

taken together, is, clearly, that previous to Jan. 1, 1879, the outstanding legal tenders should be reduced to \$300,000,000; and that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, the whole \$300,000,-600 should be redeemed. This is the view taken of the matter by Secretary Bristow in December, 1875, and we are convinced that he was right. Congress having, in May, 1878, practically forbidden the further redemption of the legal tenders, it is a question whether all subsequent proceedings under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, were no without authority; and even the Evening Post fails to refer to any act of Congress permitting the selling of bonds for gold with which to maintain gold payments on obligations for which the payment of 'coin" alone was ever authorized. As to the \$130,000,000 legal-tender notes issued under the SHERMAN act of July, 1890, no body will for a moment pretend that bonds may be sold for their redemption.

Cue Life Between!

The newspapers of Thursday morning, Oct. 27, 1892, published the report of a speech delivered on the previous day by Mr. CLEVELAND to his old friends and neighbors in Buffalo. The speech was notable, be cause it was almost the only public utterance of the sort made by Mr. CLEVELAND during the campaign. The greater part of his remarks on that occasion consisted of personal reminiscences of Buffalo and Buffalo people; but in the passage here subioined the Democratic candidate referred with proper solemnity and unmistakable emphasis to the significance of the election then less than a fortnight away:

"You know how devoted I am to the principles of the Democratic party, and your knowledge of me will, am sure, acquit me of insincerity when I express the apinton that the result of the pending political struggle means sars to our country and our perpis than any in which you and I have ever been engaged."

By one of those very curious coincidences with which the history of the world is full. on that same day, Oct. 27, 1892, the Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM was writing a letter to the Hon. BLUFORD WILSON, in which he declared that, although he had always been a Republican, he intended to vote for Mr. CLEVELAND because he agreed " in the main with Mr. CLEVELAND'S views on the tariff: adding that he believed that a Republican could vote for Mr. CLEVELAND "without

foining the Democratic party."

The law passed at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress fixes the line of Presidential succession. Under this law, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice-President. a member of the Cabinet shall act as President until the disability is removed, or a President elected: and first in the order of Cabinet officers eligible to the Presidency in such circumstances is the Secretary of State.

The sole purpose of the new law diverting the line of Presidential succession from the President of the Senate and the Speaker of

the House to the members of the Cabinet in turn, was to insure the continuance of executive control by the same party as had elected the President and Vice-President subsequently dead or disabled. The President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House might belong to the party opposed to the Administration, and the sudden transfer of executive power to the party in opposition faight involve consequences and complications disastrous to the public welfare; but in framing the new law it was assumed that these evils would certainly e avoided by turning the succession into the Cabinet, inasmuch as the Secretary of State and the other Cabinet members were sure to be of the same political party as the

President and the Vice-President. Now, in view of the facts recited, what possibilities will the confirmation of Judge GRESHAM as Secretary of State in a Democratic Administration involve? In the case of the death or disability of both Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. STEVENSON, the result of an lection and of a Democratic victory which Mr. CLEVELAND declared in advance to be more momentous even than the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will be the establishment in supreme executive power at Washington of a statesman who has always been a Republican; who practically affirmed only one hundred and ten days ago that he was still a Republican, although intending to vote for Mr. CLEVELAND; and who, beyond his own vague statement that he agrees in the main with Mr. CLEVELAND's tariff views, has never given any evidence that he has joined the Democracy or ever intends to pecome a Democrat.

Consider this as a result of the Demo cratic victory of whose importance Mr. CLEVELAND spoke so impressively at Buffalo! One life, that of ADLAI E. STEVENSON, fortunately a good risk, between the life of GROVER CLEVELAND and President WALTER O. GRESHAM, the veteran stalwart Republican and GRANT third-termer, of whom no man, with the possible exception of Mr. CLEVELAND, can affirm that he has become a Democrat, or is not still a Republican.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

The text of the Home Rule bill has not et been submitted to Parliament, and perhans will not be before the end of the week. Nor did Mr. GLADSTONE in the great speech which he delivered on Monday touch on all the important features of the measure, but confined himself to a few salient points. Final judgment must, therefore, be reserved until the whole project is made known to us; but we can see already that the scheme is materially different from the alleged draft of it which was cabled to us a week or two ago.

The composition of the Irish legislature, for instance, is quite distinct from that proposed in 1886, or from anything predicted by those professing to be cognizant of Mr GLADSTONE'S intentions. The Dublin Parliament, like the Swiss Federal Parliament is to consist of a legislative council and a legislative assembly. As there is nothing in Ireland, however, corresponding to the Swiss cantons or the States of our Union. the forty-eight members of the legislative council are to be chosen by about 170,000 electors, each of whom shall own or occupy real estate of the ratable value of at least \$100 a year. Such a higher property qualification for the electors of the upper House existed, as we formerly pointed out, in New York for some forty years after the adoption of our State Constitution. It is intended to be a safeguard for the minority; but a precaution against a deadlock is borrowed from the French process of constitutional revision. That is to say, when a measure has been twice adopted by the popular branch of the Irish legislature, and either an interval of two years or a dissolution of Parliament has taken place between the two adoptions, the legislative assembly and the legislative council are to meet in joint session, and the passage or rejection of the bill is to be decided by a majority of

their joint votes. We should add that members of the legislative council are elected for eight years, and we infer, although Mr. GLADSTONE does not expressly say so in the cabled abstract of his speech, that they do not lose their seats on a dissolution of the Parliament. Without some such guarantee of the rights of minorities as is afforded by this legislative council, it is not probable that Mr. GLADSTONE could carry any Home Rule bill through the present House of Commons. Those who object to a property qualification of any kind as the basis of the upper House of the Irish legislature, will observe that the guarantee is only temporary, and that the will of the popular majority can in no case be withstood longer than two years. The Irish legislative assembly is to con-

sist of 103 members, chosen by the present constituencies. The members will hold their seats for five years, unless the Parliament is in the meantime dissolved owing to a disagreement between the legislative assembly and the Irish executive. The method of electing members of this assembly, however, and their term of service can be altered hereafter by the Irish Parliament. Money bills must originate in the popular branch of the legislature; and to this body the Viceroy's Cabinet, or Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council, is evidently to be responsible. The Viceroy, it should be noted, is to be appointed for a fixed term of six years; not changeable, in other words, with every change of Government at West-

As regards the jurisdiction of the Irish Parliament, this covers all Irish affairs and interests, except some which are temporarily excluded. What are imperial as distinguished from Irish affairs is defined in the bill. The preamble asserts the supremacy of the imperial Parliament. and the bill goes on, like that of 1886, to deny to the Irish legislature any power of regulating the succession to the Crown, or the conditions of a regency or of the viceroyalty. Excluded also from its cognizauce, as from that of our State Legisla tures, are the subjects of war and peace, of public defence, of treaties and foreign rela tions, of trade with foreign nations, and the coinage.

There are also constitutional restric tions intended to secure religious freedom, to safeguard public education, and to assure personal liberty. With reference to the judiciary, we note that from the outset the Dublin legislature is to fix the pay of Judges, though these for the period of six years are to be appointed by the imperial Government. After the expira tion of that term all the members of the Irish beuch, with the exception of two Exchequer Judges, will be appointed by the Irish executive responsible to the legislative assembly. The constabulary, also, during a transition period are to continue under the direct control of the Viceroy, but ultimately they are to be replaced by bodies of men owing existence to local Irish authorities. We should add that during the transition period a large part of the cost of the constabulary is to be borne by

the imperial exchequer. As regards the distribution of fiscal re

sources, Ireland will be better off, should Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill become a law, than one of the States of our Union. The sole source of revenue reserved to the imperial exchequer is the customs duties levied in Irish ports. These are accepted in full payment of Ireland's share of the expenditures for imperial purposes, although they constitute only from four to five per cent. of the aggregate sum required. All other means of raising money in Ireland, including the excise, or what we call the internal revenue tax, the income tax, and the stamp tax are transferred to the Irish Government to be used for Irish purposes. The postal and telegraph rates are, indeed, fixed at Westminster in order that they may be uniform for the whole United Kingdom but in Ireland they are to be collected by Irish officers and paid into the Irish treasury. Let Irish-Americans consider how well off we should think ourselves in New York, if the power of the Federal Government to raise money from the citizens of this State were imited to the collection of customs duties.

We come now to the representation of Ireland at Westminster. This is to be reduced from 103 members to 80-the latter number being proportional to the Irish population. As to their voting power, this is indeed a question, as Mr. GLADSTONE said, beset with thorns and brambles. In principle they are to vote not on British but only on imperial matters. But how is the distinction to be drawn? Mr. GLAD-STONE has essaved to make one by excluding the Irish members at St. Stephen's from voting on a bill or motion ex-pressly confined to Great Britain; from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; from voting on an appropriation of money for other than imperial services, and lastly, from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain. But what he thus takes away with one hand ho seems to give back with the other; for he pronounges it impossible to prohibit the Irish members from taking part in a vote of confidence. Suppose, then, that the question at issue between a Ministry and the Opposition were a British income tax. and that the Opposition were too weak, unaided by Irish members, to defeat the proposal. Before the tax had been accepted by the Commons, the Opposition might move a vote of confidence, and, calling in the 80 Irish members, might turn out the Government. Would not, in such a case, the Irish members be practically deciding a purely British question? This instance shows that the retention of Irish members at Westminster bristles with difficulties which may pass the ingenuity of man to smooth away, except by a sweeping application of the Federal system, which Mr

GLADSTONE has no idea of making. It should be remembered that neither Mr. GLADSTONE nor the Irish Nationalists have desired to keep representatives of Ireland at Westminster. The demand for their retention has been pressed by a wing of the British Liberals, who see in such retention a salient and tangible proof of Ireland's acknowledgment of the supremacy of the imperial Parliament. But in the new bill there are so many other safeguards of this supremacy that perhaps all the Liberals may ultimately be prevailed upon to admit that the exclusion of such members from Westminster would make the Home Rule scheme more workable. It should be remembered that for the case of constitutional questions growing out of collisions between the London and Dublin Parliaments. Mr. GLADSTONE has provided a court of appeal in the Judicial Committee of the imperial Privy Council, taking care to an ounce, however, that the different nation alities should be proportionately repre

sented on this committee. We have marked here the principal features of the new measure as they are out lined in Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech. We shall recur to them presently, when the text of he bill reaches us, and consider how they are likely to work under the social and economical conditions of Ireland at this time. It will be observed that about the land question, a matter of capital importance, not a word is said in our abstract of the Liberal leader's exposition.

It Will Not Work.

It is understood that a concerted effort to compromise the Presbyterian controversy over the Bible by a sort of hedging proces is to be made under the leadership of Dr HENRY VAN DYKE. He is the pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the Fifth avenue, a church formerly anchored in the strictest Calvinistic orthodoxy, but which now gets more consolation from his elastic and genial doctrines.

The purpose of the movement is to induce both those who sympathize with the views of Dr. Briggs and those who denounce them as flagrantly heretical to unite in petitioning the General Assembly, which neets at Washington next May, to drop the whole subject as dangerous to the peace of Presbyterianism. The plan seems to be to beg the Briggsites to keep quiet in public about the Bible, and to hold their opinions for private use only. Their op ponents are also to refrain from irritating them with heresy trials and all other interference. The question whether the Bible is the genuine Word of GoD is referred to 'scholarship" exclusively, as belonging there rather than to the field of theological controversy.

It is a very clever plan, for Dr. VAN DYKE is a very clever man. He is also a minister who likes to have all things pleasant about him, and with his cheerful and genial nature he contributes to make them so. He is a very polite mas, and in the refined so ciety in which he moves it is obligatory to avoid subjects of conversation that tend to provoke harsh disagreement. If President PATTON resents the treatment of the Bible by Dr. Briggs, the polished pastor of the Brick Church would have them talk about something else when they meet, the weather, for instance, or the last college ootball game.

It is hardly conceivable, however, that the General Assembly will hold its convictions under a restraint so polite. At the last two meetings of that supreme Presby terian tribunal the great majority of its nembers made no soncealment of their biter hostility to the teachings of Dr. BRIGGS. If they had had their way, he would have been hustled out of his chair in the Union Theological Seminary very roughly. They did not look upon his rejection of the in fallibility of the Bible as a trivial matter. Neither was it so regarded by the Cincinnati Presbytery, which condomned Dr. SMITH as a heretic for teaching the same doctrine to theological students in Ohio. Unless, then, a great change has come over the hundreds of presbyteries represented in the General Assembly, Dr. Van DYKE's attempt to stop discussion of the subject as disagreeable to refined sensibilities is not

A similar effort was made immediately after the acquittal of Dr. BRIGGS by the majority of the New York Presbytery, and it was directed against the committee of prosecution. Every pressure of wealth and social influence was brought to bear to in-

likely to be successful.

duce these men to drop the matter as sufficiently settled. They were exhorted and almost buildozed for the purpose of preventing them from carrying the case to the General Assembly on appeal. As consistent and conscientious Presbyterians they resisted all such influences, and next May at Washington the General Assembly must settle the controversy, which will be brought to it both by the appeal from the acquittal of Dr. Briggs and the appeal from the conviction of Dr. SMITH.

of the Reformer WISE The issue is squarely drawn, and it must be met squarely at Washington, or the Presbyterian Church will forfeit the public the Orthodox Judaism of this country, is a respect. Dr. VAN DYKE's scheme of commost interesting thing to philosophers, and is promise and evasion cannot work.

More Needless Offices.

There is a bill before the Legislature en titled an act to create a Board of Telephone Commissioners, and defining and regulating its powers and duties.

This bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of three persons to constitute Board of Telephone Commissioners in and for the State of New York. One of the members must be a Democrat, one a Repub ican, and the third must be selected without reference to his party affiliations. These gentlemen are to meet at least once month in Albany, and to receive ten dolars a day while engaged in the perform ance of their duties and while travelling to and from their appointed place of meeting, hearing, and investigation. The Board is to have a clerk or secretary who shall serve at a salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and may employ other clerical as sistants, accountants, and experts at a total cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year, which is appropriated by the bill and declared to be a continuous annual appropriation to carry out the provisions of

The principal duties of the Telephone Commissioners will be to investigate all complaints made against telephone companies doing business within the limits of this State, and to fix and declare such charges and prices as they shall deem just and reasonable for telephonic communica tion by any telephone company against which complaint is made. They will also be empowered to require the corporations affected by the act "to provide for the use of their customers or subscribers the most approved appliances, instruments, and connections owned, controlled, or leased by them for the transmission of telephonic vocal messages at the charge and price fixed by the Commission."

Even if we assume that some supervision and control on the part of the State over telephone companies may be desirable there is no need of establishing a new Board of State officers for this purpose. There are already upward of twenty State Boards in existence, and there is no occasion to add to the number, or to waste twenty-five thousand dollars a year in this way. If the State is to undertake to regulate telephonic communication to the extent proposed by this bill, it can do so by imposing the duties upon the existing Board of Railroad Commissioners, the members of which are paid eight thousand dollars a year spiece and do not devote, by any means, all their time to their official toils. The addition of a clerk or two to the staff of the Railroad Commis sioners at an expense not exceeding five thousand dollars a year would enable that body to perform all the services which it is proposed to require from the new Telephone Board, and by such an arrangement the taxpayers would save twenty thousand dollars per annum.

The Liquor Traffic and Home Rule. The Rev. Dr. ABBOTT of the Brooklyn Plymouth Church makes this remark in discussing the temperance question in the

Christian Union: "The man who cares more for temperance result than for temperance theories will, in our judgment, vote for local option in Georgia and Massachusetts, for high license in Nebrask's and Minnesota, and for prohibition in Kansas and in Maine; perhaps also for Government ownership and sale in Sweden, an exper ent which would be very hazardous in New York city or Chicago."

Undoubtedly Government ownership and sale would be both hazardous in practice and victous in principle in New York or anywhere else in this republic; but if local option is good for Georgia and Massachusetts why is it not good for this city? If the people of those States are entitled to settle the liquor question, each community for itself, why should not the citizens of New York have the same privilege?

Local option simply recognizes the right to home rule, a fundamental Democratic principle which applies to New York as nuch as to Georgia and Massachusetts.

There is no other white citizen in this country who has among colored voters such an influence as WALTER QUINTON GRESHAM was he who brought the colored men of Ohio over to Mr. CLEVELAND, and thus carried that State for the Democracy.

Our distinguished fellow-American cititen, the Hon. FREDERICE DOUGLASS, who once spoke of himself as a "Nigger," takes rank with the foremost orators in this country. His discourse upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN on Monday vening in Brooklyn was very fine. In desanting upon the traits, qualities, powers, cirtues, and ways of Mr. Lincoln, his manner was dignified, his style well composed, his inguage pellucid, and his thought worthy. He gave evidence that he had known, compre nded, appreciated, and sympathized with the great President of whom he discoursed. In the eloquence of Mr. DougLass upon a great occasion we find the varying morits of that of hall a dozen of our other chief orators, including Mr. CHOATE, Gen. PORTER, Col. INGER-OLL, Mr. COUDERT, and Dr. DEPEW. the first of whom may be more melodious than Doug-LASS, the third of whom is more sparkling, and the last much more laugh-provoking. It orations upon Lincoln by the six men here some afternoon, we would like to hear all of them, and not least the oration of that on among them who knew Mr. Lincoln the best, and who was born a slave in Maryland.

The Mexican spider cure for typhus has sen condemned as worthless by the Medical Institute of Mexico. We have not yet any re port about it from the New York County Medi cal Society to which a consignment of the urative spiders was sent last month. be possible that all the Mexican testimonials o its efficacy were as untrustworthy as the Pennsylvania testimonials to the efficacy of the faith cure?

An attempt was made last year by Chief Rabbi Joseph of this city to organize an Orhodox Rabbinical Convention for the purpose of upholding the ancient standards which are ssailed by the Reform rabbis, who hold s general convention every year under the Presi lency of Habbi Isaac M. Wisr. The project of the Chief Rabbi came to naught: the other enders of the Orthodox rabbinate were unwilling to recognize any authority but that of Moses and the Thorah. Meanwhile the Reform party is growing in power, or is at least boasting of its success in getting pos-session of synagogues and in "Americanizng" the rabbinate of this country under an organization which operates more efficiently than the unorganized Orthodox rabbie can operate. On this account a number of thes Orthodox rabbis have now determined, or almost determined, to make another attempt to organize an Orthodox Rabbinical Convention thich shall proclaim the permanence of the Abrahamic covenant and its ritual, and shall set up a barrier against all the innovations of

the Wise School of Reform. It is probable that this important convention will be held the year. It is unlikely that Chief Rabbi Joseph will be the director of it. Rabbi GOTTHEIL may be among its influential members. He did not appear at a recent meeting Reform rabbis in this city, and his absence therefrom has brought him under the censure The synagogical independency, the freedom rom other authority than that of the ancient books, which has always been maintained by

especially deserving of study by all scholars in land takes from the Republican party one of Does THE SUN happen to know whether Horr Surra hitches on anywhere, genealogically speaking, to Capt. Jons, sometime thouserfor of Urginia and Adm rai of New England !—Burbood towner. Is there really such a man as HOKE SMITH, is he only a fake and a Georgia phantasm? Did anybody ever see this alleged Hoke? We trust that Mr. HENRY CLEWS will not give way to discouragement under his irksome experiences in trying to raise the fund needed for the maintenance of grand opera in this eity. The other men who undertook the job, which he is determined to finish, gave it up in despair; but Mr. CLEWS has learned some lessons during his long career in Wall street, and he is especially familiar with the lesson. "How to win on the long run." the first word of which is similar to the second and to the third or last, Persevere. He has won fortunes through perseverance. At times, when the clouds were thick and obstacles were in the path, and enemies were blusterous, and the flesh was weary, and ill-omened birds were croaking. and the moon hung low, and bonds or stocks were moving the wrong way, and the soul was disposed to despondency, he has persevered. He has waged harder battles for mere wealth than the battle he is now waging for grand opera, for the love of the beautiful. We can-

the grand opera in an edifice worthy of the maestros, the name of HENRY CLEWS will not Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Ledger, is inexact in saying that "the present generation has forgotten the names of MALBONE and PEALE and STAGG and DREXEL. and only a few collectors have known how beautiful their work was." DEEXEL and PEALE and Malbone may have faded a little, but the name of A. ALONZO STAGG will glow in the firmament as long as the firmament continues to wear the Yale colors. His work was beautiful, as Philadelphia says, and the way in which he could make a ball describe the essential line of grace will ever be remembered with gratitude and exultation at New Haven. PEALE and MALBONE, yes, REM-BRANDT and RUBENS, may be forgotten, but STAGG is a stayer. The Old Masters of Base If the old kind of wind-driven sailing vessels were yet the carriers between Europe and America, the record of wreckage during

are far safer than wooden ships. Those Mexicans who think that we want to make their attractive republic a part of the American Union at this time are under a delusion. The Mexican republic is ripening. There are strong bonds between the United States of Mexico and the United States of America. There are tens of millions of American capital now invested in Mexico: the Americans are helping the Mexicans to develop the resources of their country; the trade between the two countries is constantly increasing; the affection between the Mexicans and the Americans is growing more intimate We trust that the friendship between President Diaz and our next President will ever continue. The States of Mexico would make a lot of interesting States of our great Unio Mexico, as well as Canada, is in North America. We shall never try to get the Mexicans to do anything that is against their interest.

A DEAD COMRADE.

this stormy winter would doubtless be very

much greater than it has been. In tempes-

tuous weather on the Atlantic, iron steamers

ecclesiastical law and religious history.

not think that he will surrender. We mus

be forgotten.

The Tribute of Ames J. Commings to the

From the Congressional Record. Mr. Cummings-Mr. Speaker, there is poignant grief over the death of a father or a mother, of a sister or a of her first-born is beartrending; when a near and dear friend passes away the very atmosphera seems surcharged with gloom; but of all the emotions awakened by death none is more touching than those called up by the death of a comrade. They bring the pattlefield again before you. The same sulphurou canopy is above you. The hum of the bullet, the w of the round shot, the shrink of the shell, the clash of sabres, and the shouts of the combatants again fill

Our ears. The tiresome march, the weary wading of streams, the raddy camp fire, the bubbling codes and the rude fare reappear. You hear again oil army songs and stories, and are luiled to seep by the piping of fro the music of crickets and katydids, or by the soft patthe muddy shore of the Happahannock or beneath the soughing pines of the Wilderness. When a comrad-

dies life itself seeins to turn lackward. You live once more in the stormy scenes of thirty years ago, Sir. Edward F. McDonald was my comrade. We were comrades in war and comrades in politics. A descendant of men who cried "Faugh a Ballagh" at Fontency, no braver soldier ever fixed bayonet. He was a mem-ber of a New Jersey brigade not less renowned than the Irish Brigade that drove the English army from the soil of France. He was of the Army of the Fotomac; he fought under the cycs of George B. McCleilan and Joe Hooker; he came from the township that gave gailant Phil Kearney to the Union. There can be no greater honor for an American citizen

My comrade entered the ranks when less than 17. muscles and his intellect were hardened by his experience in the army. Patriotic, fervent, brave, and nergetic, he brought the experience there acquired into after life. And life with him was a continuous He had neither advantages of birth nor edu eation. From the army of the Union he went into the greater and grander army of America Learning the trade of machinist, he quickly became a skilled mechanic.

Anon he entered the field of politics. It was here

that his army training came into play. He heard again the music of the life and drum in new companyons. There were more weary rivers to cross and thore es-carpments to carry. There were more tiresome arches, and more batteries to silence

How bravely my comrade came to the front his record shows. It is one of unimposchable honor. Schooled the ranks of the followers of Thomas Jefferson, eager, energetic, and enthusiastic, he quickly won a commission in a new brigade—that of the giverous old New Jersey Democracy. In assaulting the intrench-ments of his political opponents no one was more brave and untiring; no one sustained an assault in turn more obstinately. A bitter opponent of the cen-tralizing tendencies of the Republicans, he was an arone, he was unytelding when asked to sacrifice them. lie preferred to stem the current rather than dont on He maintained his independence despite all pe onal considerations. His Irish blood had full play, although tempered at

times with American prodence. He was a born fighter a faithful friend and an unrelenting foe. Combative disposition and flerce in conflict, he was magnat us and kind. His heart frequently controlled his There was, however, one tenderness in his nature

filustrative of his true manhood. He hated his fores, he loved his friends, but he adored his family. Enmi-ties and friendships were neglected at their call. His ome was his centre of the universe. There, in quiet happiness, he laid aside all cares and tribulations riends may regret him, comrades may mourn him, out to his family his loss is irreparable. He was a model husband and father. This much, Mr. Speaker, have I felt myself impelled

to say about my dead comrade. Comrades were we in the war for the Union, and comrades were we upon the floor of this House in maintaining the reestablished floor of this House in maintaining the reestablished fellowship of the American people as the result of that

His life's fight has ended; he has crossed his last iver; he has beard his last tattoo. He did his duty in ver; he has heard his last tattoo. He did his duty in his world like a true soldier. I believe that, when the ast grand reveille is sounded and the last great roll is called in the world above, Edward P. McDonald will be

THE APPOINTMENT OF GRESHAM. New and More Glorious Evelution of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems o me that Mr. Cleveland's selection of Judge iresham as Secretary of State is a political conception of great and refreshing originality. from which will come consequences of farreaching and permanent importance in the evolution and development of American poll-tics. To my mind it is evident that in taking this extraordinary step Mr. Cleveland is advancing to the accomplishment of a complete political transformation according to a plan which is well matured in his mind. By choosing Judge Gresham for the chief

come to be called so inconsistently, Mr. Cleve

its greatest leaders, a man who has been con plenous in its councils throughout the whole history of war and peace. No Republican can depreciate Gen. Gresham or question his political integrity without casting reproach on the Republican party which honored him and confided in him so long and so signally. He has been not only a Republican, but a stalwart Republican, whose stendfastness was tested by he supreme proof of advocacy of a third term for Gen. Grant. It is perhaps not too much to say that next to Mr. Blaine he has been of recent years the foremost man in the Republican party, and, moreover, he has represented its more radical wing, while the greater liberalism of Mr. Blaine was a principal cause of that Illustrious statesman's defeat in 1884 at the hands of the Republican elements of which Gen. Gresham's unflinching support of the third term movement had made him the fitting and sympathetic exponent. In 1883 Gen. Gresham was appointed Postmaster-General by President Arthur, and in September, 1881, just on the eve of Mr. Cleveland's first election as Fresident, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, really the first place in the Cabinet, so far as power and mportance go, to succeed Judge Folger, who had been beaten so disastrously by Mr. Cleveland in the election for Governor of New York In 1882, and who had died a few weeks before Gen. Gresham's appointment. believe that he will wir. When we again have Thus, at the time when Mr. Cleveland's name

was altogether unknown in Federal politics. Gen. Gresham was already a veteran Republican leader of national fame, and of the stalwart variety, esteemed by President Arthur. In December, 1884, after Mr. Cleveland's election over Mr. Blaine, President Arthur gave him a permanent place as United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh circuit. thus confirming his strict Republican orthodoxy on the very eve of Democratic ascendancy at Washington. A judicial appointment is usually regarded as shelving a man politically; but such was not the case with Judge Gresham. Though on the United States bench he remained a chief factor in Republican politics up to the time of the nomination of President Harrison last year for a second term. and his selection as the Republican candidate for the Presidency was not only possible but even probable. It was certainly a distinction toward which Judge Gresham looked forward with reasonable hope and unquestionable de sire. He might have been Mr. Cleveland's competitor in 1888, and even in 1892. Mr. Cleveland's choice of him as Secretary of State is accordingly equivalent intrinsically to the appointment of a defeated adversary in the contest for the Presidency.

Therein consists the originality of Mr. Cleveland's course, by reason of which the appointment of Judge Gresham takes on the character of a new departure in politics, from which, to my thinking, the most important and the most valuable results will come; for in reciting these facts of the political history of Judge Gresham I have no purpose of putting them forward as suggestive of his political in eligibility for the place. It seems to me rather that in the present condition of politics they constitute his highest recommendation for so exalted an office in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and for a place which brings him so near as an adviser of the Democratic President. A further and a very strong recommendation is the favor with which Judge Gresham is regarded by the Populist party, so that at one time his nomination by it for the Presidency was probable. It is evident that Mr. Cleveland rightly interprets the political overturn of last November as not merely a triumph of the Democratic party, but more significantly as

the beginning of a new era in our politics which he has the opportunity to win lasting distinction and deserve the popular honor and gratitude by lifting politics to a height to which narrow partisanship alone can never attain. He is asking us to mount with him to an elevation where the political atmosphere will be purer and more elevating. servator of the best and most patriotic sentiment of the Union without regard to partisan bigotry. His ambition is to give the name of the Democracy to the highest, broadest, most liberal and most enlightened political conviction and aspiration of the people, whatever may have been their partisan antecedents.

I take it, too, that in the appointment of

Judge Gresham be will give an indication of the consistent policy he is to pursue as to the important subject of civil service reform. I call it important, although I know that as conducted by its fanatical advocates it has been ridiculed, and justly ridiculed, by THE SUN. But Mr. Cleveland's civil service reform, as thus indicated, will not be of the Chinese variety. Nor will it consist in the appointment of his political enemies to office. It will consist in turning political enmity and criticism to friendship and support, and thus unifying the honestest political sentiment of the Union in the great and irresistible Democracy of the future. Manifestly, the appointment of Judge Grecham will not be the only draft of that kind on the strength of the Republican party. It must be the precursor of many more vet to come. Mr. Cleveland's test of eligibility will not be the political past of the men he chooses for office so much as their present political sympathies and future political intentions. It does not matter how long or how recently a man has voted the Republican ticket. The question is, will he support in loyalty and in zealous faith the principles of the political transformation which the people have elected Mr. Cleveland to necessary list it not a master stroke of policy thus to gether them into the Democracy, is it not a master stroke of policy thus to gether them into the Democracy best if he uses the offices in a way which most conduces to enhance the popular respect for the Democratic party, without regard to partisan lines, and thus strengthens and periestrates its power by decimating its political enomies? If, therefore, Secretary of State tiresham finds among leading and influential Republicans in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's purpose distinguished men to send abroad to diplomatic and consular places. I. for one, shall not complain; I shall only rejoice. Reasonady, the principle which instilles his own appointment and makes it a master stroke of politica would justify the appointment of any Cleveland Republican to any place whatsoever for which he has the intrinsic qualifications. The eligibility of the officeholder is catablished beyond fair Democratic criticism if he is enlisted in the cause of political unification and elevation which Mr. Cleveland represents. He is a good enough Democrat for me, though nobody could be further than I from Mugwumpery.

The picture of the future of the Democracy, which must have been drawn by the imagination of Mr. Cleveland, is full of fascination for me, and I do not doubt that it is no less attractive to the people generally, however disagreeable it may seem to the purblind eyes of the mere politicians of both parties. It is a picture of an orn of political good feeling when the best scatiment of our citizenship will find expression in a united, harmonious, and victorious Democracy, and all beside will be only warring factions and fanatical elements rendered powerloss for evil.

I hope, therefore, that The Sux, so fertile in ideas of its o tentions. It does not matter how long or how recently a man has voted the Republican ticket. The question is, will

LOCKED.IN LUNATICS.

The Beath Rate by Fire in Insan- Asylume A Pennsylvania Practice.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NOT: A few days ago the insane asylum at Dover, N. H., was burned, and forty-four of the forty-eight inmates, helplessly locked in cells, were roasted to death. Such occurrences are not uncommon At the burning of the asplum at Longue Pointe, near Quebec, Canada, one hundred were burned to death. A partial list, however, of recent asylum fires and the number killed is: Central Insune Asylum, Nashville, Tenn., nine burnet

to death. Chenange County Poorhouse, Preston, N. Y., thirteen burned to death.
Blockley Almshouse, Pailadelphia, Pa., twenty-one place in his Caldnet, the premiership, as it has

burned to death. Asylum at Columbus, O. many burned to death Asylum at St. Peter, Minn., twelve burned to death.
Asylum at Auna, Il., one burned to death.

There is no record of the number burned at recent fires of asylums at the following places: Augusta, Me.: Brattleboto, Vt.: Utlea, N. Y.:

Augusta. Me.; Brattleboro, Vt.; Utica. N. Y.;
Lexington, Ky.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Williamsburn, Va.; Mt. Honsant, Ia.; St. Joseph, Mo.;
Danville, Pa.; Ossawatomic, Kan.
In all these cases the patients were locked
in rooms that could only be opened by a key
from the ourside, and there was no one at
hand to release them. It seems to be a fact
that it is entirely unnecessary to lock patients
in rooms or cells.

More than ten years ago Dr. Alico Bennett
was made superintendent of the female wards
of Norristown, Pa., Asylum, in which there is
an average of Losso women jordents. She
abolished the use of locked rooms or cells.
Her patients have not been locked in cells.
Nor does it seem to be necessary, unless in
rare case, to use such cells.
The eminent Dr. Moreier says: "After vears
with the insane the one fact which impresses
me is the wonderfully little difference there is
between them and other people."

It is true that I have seen some few insane

The eminent Dr. Mercier says: "After vears with the insane the one fact which impresses me is the wonderfully intile difference there is between them and other people."

It is true that I have seen some few insane men and women who seemed to require the restraint of a locked bedroom, but my opinion was that their vicious habits had resulted from being chained up, just as a dog becomes cross under like circumstances.

The fact is that for more than a decade 1,000 insane women, representing every type of insanity, without the use of locks or cells. Yet more than 100 000 in-ane men and women are locked in cells in other American assistances inched to death.

What is the reason? Why has no asylum adapted Miss Bennett's humane treatment? Why has the matter not been discussed? Why do not asylum doctors consider Miss lennett's plan of acolishing cells? Why do they continue to construct such cells and employ persons to lock them? Why Is such expansemade, if unnecessary? Why have not asylum trustees and managers, who profess to be immanitarians, considered the subject? Why have not the friends and re atives of the patients objected to the unnecessary forture of locked cells? If cells are unnecessary, they must prevent or rotard the recovery of the patients and prolong the time of their maintenance at the asylum and thus increase the expense. Why this absence of seconomy, humanitarians, considered the subject? Why have not as handoning a man as the asylum door closed upon him is abolished, locked cells and other atrocious features will be abolished.

The action of serior serior that each past is commended by the Genera Democrat:

is commended by the Genera Democrat:
The action of Switt Port in recommending the Grand
Encampment to amend the rules so that each post
shall each mouth visc commend in means
as items is very important. The secondment in means
is now investigating charges of minimanagement in
certain Stair asviums. The Mayor of New York is incertain Stair asviums. The Mayor of New York is incertain Stair asviums. The Mayor of New York is incertain stair charges against city asylums. In
every State similar charges are pending. Old seldiers receiving pensions are easy victims of designing persons. It the Grand Encampment, which meets
at Syracuse on Feb. 22 and 23, shall adout the recommendation of Swift Post, some lively developments
will reau.

When Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, and other fraternities visit their brethren each month in asylums, humane treatment will be enforced. Until then, the insane will be tortured as heretofore. GENEVA, N. Y. ALBERT B. GUILBERT.

Ireland's National Color.

To the Epiton of The Sus—Sir: Your correspondent "G.," whose letter on the national color of Ireland ap-peared in last Saturday's Sus, was incorrect in his statement that "the blue portion of the British union jack represents Ireland." The union jack is an inge-nious combination of the three crosses of the three countries, England, Scotland, and Ireland—St. George's cross, a broad red cross on a white field; St. Andrew's cross, a white cross, diagonally placed, from corner t corner, on a blue field, and St. Patrick's cross, a diag onal red cross on a white field. So that the blue por-tion of the union jack is Scotch.

"G," is, of course, also incorrect in the dependent statement that "its introduction [the blue] into the British flag in pictures of our Revolutionary war is clearly wrong." The white cross of St. Andrewon a blue field was added to the red cross of St. George by James I. somewhere about two centuries, I believe, be fore the War of Independence. The cross of St. l'atrick

was added in 1801.

Of course this does not affect the point that blue and not green is Ireland's bistorical national color; and blue represents Ireland in one British flag-the royal standard. In that Erin is represented by the harp of rold on a field of blue. I agree with "G." that it is a pity the color was ever

I agree with "G." that it is a pay the changed from a "true" blue to a "fickle" green.

To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: In answer to a paragraph which appeared in Tax Sux dated Feb. 11. styled a very interesting topic, has so far elicited no comment whatever, and signed "G,," I guess his name must be Gueip, or nicknamed after one of the Geor

must be Gueip, or nicknamed after one of the Georges that often tried to make my beloved native flag of green black instead of bine.

The green flag of freiand is as old a specimen of antiquity as perhaps any nation in the world can boast of A Milesian colony from the powerful city of Mileina, in Mas Minor, landed in Erin, bringing to my native land the knowledge of letters and the elements of civilization. By that illustrious people was the first flag raised that ever floated on Erin's shore, the color or ground was green, showing their Asiatio origin. And now, after two thousand and nine hundred years of wars and tunnit with my dear native land, the flag of freiand is still green, and never, never can it be changed.

Share, Father O'Challer.

Woodside, L. I. Facts About Our Railroads.

From the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Comnission it appears that the number of miles of rall roads in the United States is 148,402, or more than six imes the circumference of the earth.

If six men men were to start on successive days from

six American cities, and travel in a straight line around the world to the point of starting, the Chicago man would probably claim to have made the quickest time, while the Onio man, if there was one, would be the first to arrive home; but the distances travelled by all six, if added together, would fall 17,000 miles sho of the railroad mileage of the United States, double tracks not counted.

The capitalization of these railroads, what they cost,

whether for construction or good will, and what they owe, is \$9,829,475,015, a debt greater in volume than that of any Government or people. France owes, according to late figures, \$4,448,763,000; Engiand, \$3,350,710,000; Russie, \$3,319,081,080; Haly, \$2,324. 000,000; Germany, \$1,845,000,000; the United States, \$1.281,020,000, and Spain, \$1,251,453,008. The rati-roads of the United States overtop them all. They have double the debt of any Government. Their gross earn ings last year were in excess of one billion dollars, and the net earnings \$305,000,000, or a million dollars a day, yet less than four percent on the whole capital

nvested. When Gon Cornwallis surrendered in Yorktown his army of Englishmen consisted, according to mintary reports, of 7,247 soldiers and 840 saliors -8,087 in all. The number of locomotives now in use on American rallways is 32,130, or four times as many as Cornwal-lis's soldiers and satiors. The number of cars is

There is an army of men employed upon the railroads of the United states, an army of 784,000. They are not of the United States, an army of 188,000. They are not engaged in idle mannavres, dress parades, barrack drills or preparations for warfare, but by their dil-gence, chergy, and toil contribute immensely to the wealth, well-being, and development of the country, the interchange of its products, the diffusion of info mation, and the prompt transportation of wast num-bers of passengers with a remarkably low percentage of casualties. The number of passengers carried last year was 530,000,000. The number of passengers

killed was 2000. More passengers were carried on American railroads ast year, then there are men, including Mugwam; women, and children, in Europe and North and South America. Fewer passengers were killed on all the rati-ways of the United States in a year than die from accidents in this city aimse, every three menths, according

to the figures of the Board of Health.

The railroad indicage of Connecticut is greater according to area than any country of harope except.

Retrium. Delaware, Himois, lowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have, each of them, a to the figures of the Board of Health. larger trackage to the square mile than Germany, France, lieland and each of the States, except lows and New York, has a larger relative trackage than three Britain. Despite the tendency toward consolida-Great Britain. Despite the tendency toward consolida-tion, which of inte years has been marked in all lines of business, there are 1.785 separate railroad com-panies in the United States.

This is a great country and the railways have done much to develop its productiveness, to exceed its in-dustrial supremacy, to reward the thrift of its people, and to hind them closer together in the pursuit of a cherished destiny of progress and hap, hear.

Listen to the prudent advice which urges you to the immediate treatment of that rapping cough by the use of Dr. B. Jayne's Expectorant, the best of medicines for coughs and colds, and an approved stand-by fix all pulmonary troubles and throat allo—Adv.